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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1919.

It might not be inappropiate to remind the friends of Irish freedom who have used his name so freely, that despite his Erinsque name, no Irish blood coursed through the veins of Patrick Henry.

Now if we can force Holland to keep the recent Kaiser the rest of his life, board free, and require him to live there always, the world might feel that both are adequately punished and that the grudge it owes both is fed.

Atlantic City has been made hermetically dry. If Mr. de Valera went there now, he would be met with coldly scornful inquiries of what he has to kick about and why he talks of oppression and wrong. England, with all the cruelties she may have imposed, never has smitten Ireland with prohibition.

In resigning from the National Executive Committee of the Nationalist Socialist party, Victor Berger stated that he had been a member ever since the party was organized, and "all I ever got out of it was a twenty-year prison sentence." Oh, he forgets. The party did its best to disgrace the country by electing him a member of Congress.

A witness representing the National Coal Association told the Senate investigating committee that during ten weeks ending August 9 coal production had been cut more than 12,000,000 by car shortage. The railroad administration says that there is no lack of cars for hauling coal. Regardless of which statement is correct, it is evident that predictions of a coal famine have got to be made good in some way.

The prolonged delay of the Senate in bringing up the treaty for ratification now renders it virtually certain that the first meeting of the league of nations will not be held in Washington in October as originally planned. Just when this meeting will be held is indefinite, as the time is wholly contingent on action taken by the Senate in the resolution of ratification, devoted on. Should reservations be included which will cause the treaty to go back to Paris for renegotiation, it is possible that the whole plan of a league of nations may fall through.

The President says that if this country is to recover Shantung instantly for China, we will have to fight not only Japan, but France and Great Britain as well. Are opponents of the league of nations prepared to assume that responsibility? Whatever their answer, the American people will not support them in that undertaking. They fought this war to end war, and they agree with the President that the league of nations provides a plan by which Shantung will be restored to China without the necessity of resorting to hostilities to enforce Japan's compliance with its promise.

Probability of the resumption, at as early a date as next month, of steamship service between Richmond and New York, by a Virginia corporation domiciled here, has justly excited a lively public interest, not only in Richmond but in this entire section. Such a steamboat line is contemplated will not only mean cheaper freight rates but will tend to relieve freight congestion and give Richmond an additional outlet to the markets of the world. No proposition meaning more for the welfare of the city has been brought to the attention of the City Council in years, and the meeting of the River, Harbor and Dock Committee tonight to consider the matter becomes of great importance. It should not be forgotten that there is more involved than the resumption of steamship service between Richmond and the metropolis. There can here be found potentialities for the improvement of the James River and the operation of lines to many Atlantic ports.

Asserting that under conditions now prevailing in world markets, the price of cotton "could not be based upon supply and demand," the cotton conference which met in New Orleans this week fixed a temporary minimum price for the staple. This temporary minimum price is placed at 35 for September delivery, with a monthly increase of 1-2 cent for the intervening months to May, when the minimum price for that month is advanced to 40 cents. The minimum for September is something like 6 cents above the present spot market, and while the supply situation would appear to justify higher values, the unsettled condition of European trade pending the restoration of peace will continue to militate against active market demand. Until these conditions are relieved, the market will have to fight against a variety

of depressive influences, and in that prospect it is easily foreseen that friends of the staple have an uphill undertaking in their efforts to support the minimum prices they have agreed upon. Nothing but a sustained general holding movement, of which there necessarily exists grave doubt, will cause the movement to triumph.

What Japan Stands to Lose.

JAPAN is an intelligent nation. Its course during the past few decades shows beyond all question that it is not only intelligent, but that it is ambitious. It aspires to a place in the sun. It seeks rank as one of the great powers. It looks forward to the day when it can take its place beside the rich, enlightened and forward-moving countries of Europe and America.

And because all this is true, it may reasonably be assumed that Japan will not ostracize herself. She will not violate a given pledge. She will not break faith with the nations with which she has entered into a compact. She will not convict herself of stupidity. When she solemnly declares that she will give up her hold in Shantung and will not encroach even now upon the sovereignty of China, it may safely be taken for granted that she means what she says.

If there were no moral obligation involved; if there were no pressure from her war associates, and if no agreement had been exacted of her, she might still be moved in that direction by self-interest. She might be relied upon to do the right thing by knowledge of the price in the world's respect which she would have to pay if she did otherwise. She can be counted on because it will be to her advantage to play a square game.

Even now there is a violent anti-Japan agitation throughout all China. A movement is gaining headway for the boycott of all Jap-made goods. Propagandists are arousing the millions of Chinese against Japan. This is not a war threat, but it is more dangerous for the Japanese than armed resistance. If it is carried far enough it will close to the Japs their greatest market. It will rear an invisible wall between the island empire and the great and unwieldy republic.

Already Premier Hara has found it necessary to give further reassurance to the Chinese. He has sought an opportunity to declare publicly that Japan has no ambitious designs against China; that his neighbors need not distrust the government at Tokyo, and that in due time the Chinese will be given ample proof of Japanese sincerity and Japanese purpose to keep every promise it has made.

In view of these facts, it seems that the anti-Japan Senators who are now seeking to force Japan to sign away her rights in Shantung, are wasting their time. Japan will sign nothing. She has made that very plain. She made it plain to the peace conference in Paris when the utmost pressure was brought to bear upon her. She gave verbal pledges, but she gave no written pledges, and the Senate of the United States cannot compel her to sign.

If the Senate passes a resolution, as has been suggested, declaring that it does not approve of the Shantung section of the peace treaty, it will do about all the situation seems to demand. It will merely reflect in formal action the statement of President Wilson, to the effect that the Shantung settlement was not satisfactory to him. But it would be a mistake to amend the treaty in this respect. No practical result could be hoped for. Japan would probably be forced to withdraw her assent to the treaty, which would leave China just as much at her mercy as before, and probably more so.

Adequate Penalties.

THE Governor having affixed his signature to the antitrust measure passed at the special session of the Legislature, together with the cold-storage bill limiting the time in which food products may be kept in cold storage, Virginia is now armed with necessary law to suppress any and all existing combinations, and to prevent other combinations in the future, whose purpose is to restrict free competition in trade and to profiteer upon the necessities of the people. The antitrust measure is far-reaching in its power to break up such combinations and to punish those connected with them by the imposition of adequate penalties. True, the provision allowing an optional jail sentence for the first offense may operate to reduce the effectiveness of the law in first attempts at its enforcement, but if experience should demonstrate weakness in that respect, the public is not without remedy, in that the law will be open to amendment at a future session of the General Assembly. Indeed, since the question of a jail sentence for first offenses rests entirely with the jury, and public sentiment is thoroughly aroused over prevailing profiteering, it is not likely that juries will be very sympathetic with offenders, but will avail of their option in the matter to impose the severer sentence where the absence of intent is not wholly lacking. The great victory for the public is that Virginia now has an antitrust law, which it has not had in the past, and is thus placed in position where it can control a situation which heretofore has been beyond its power to remedy under existing law. With two or three exceptions the statute just enacted is among the strongest of similar statutes in other States of the Union which have operated successfully. The law carries the emergency provision and immediately takes effect. It is now up to officials to see that it is enforced to the full limit of its effectiveness, and in this effort the public can render assistance by reporting violations of its terms.

Premier Clemenceau's parting invitation to General Pershing to "Come again—soon!"

was a very gracious one, but it is to be hoped that should he have occasion to revisit Paris it will not be on the same errand. Nor will it be, unless a Republican Senate, influenced by partisan spleen, defeats the pending treaty.

Mrs. de Acosta, of New York, suing for divorce and alleging extreme cruelty.

that on 100 occasions her husband refused to dine at home. But Mr. de Acosta may retort that on 100 occasions the dinners were extreme and intolerable cruelty.

Ole Hanson, of Seattle, and Governor Cornwell, of West Virginia, live a long way apart, but seem to be pretty close together in their ideas of who and what are to rule this country.

Presently the newspapers will be carrying it up in the corner along with "The Weather" under the standing headline, "Today's Attack on Burleson."

Really looks now as if the voice of the 15,000,000 outside the unions begins to be heard above that of the 3,000,000 inside.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

BY ROY K. MOULTON

An Unusual Chap.
He doesn't care how prices soar.
The cost of living is a joke.
He never lets out a frenzied roar.
The same as other common folk.
He lets things happen as they will
And takes the good right with the bad.
No hobby can give him a thrill.
He's not a crank on any fad.
He never speaks an unkind word
About a single living soul.
For gossip to him is absurd.
His tongue is under strict control.
"Remember," of course you say,
But this man you will never know.
Because, you see, it is this way:
They buried him ten years ago.

Now Watch Milk Go Up!
COW EATS POWDER;
SHOCKS GOVERNMENT

Several young women are competing for the title of Queen of Hog Island, and yet they there is no royalty in this country.

Carnegie died a poor man. He left only \$30,000,000—a mere bagatelle in these times—if one desires to eat.

If you don't care to talk to a man, the best way is to tell him to call you on the phone. It is almost a cliché he will become discouraged and quit before he gets you.

Laundry women are going to strike while the ironing is hot.

They are raising a great howdy-do over the recent discovery of a man-eating fish. Why, we saw a man eating fish in a restaurant years ago.

Dempsey will box Georges Carpentier. It is our opinion he will whip both of them or all three of them, as the case may be.

See America thirst.

Some Bungalows Are That Way!
Bungalow for sale, \$200 cash, balance time. See it today. Sure won't last.

Dear S. O. S.: I saw the following paradox on a wagon: Louis M. Doctor, Butcher.

Yep! That's the Name.

There's a tennis player known to some as I. Kumagae. Others claim the name should be said like this, I. Kumagae. Yet, again, I've heard them say, "There he is, that's Kumagae." All of these are wrong, for I asked him, he said, "Kumagae."

One New York man has been charged with nearly every crime in the calendar, but there must be some good in him, as he has never been caught wearing a red necktie.

There are heavier-than-air machines and lighter-than-air machines, but every once in a while something happens to prove that all aviators are heavier than air.

That's What They Must Be Considered in Apartment Houses.

DR. A. TREATS ALL DISEASES INCLUDING CHILDREN.

—Sign in St. Louis.

She Was a Phantom of Delight When Thus She Dawned Upon Our Sight.

Miss Downing was gowned in a blue georgette hat and carried a bouquet of pink roses. —Maiden (Man.) News.

Hear the rattle of the coal.

Expensive coal.

As it shoots into the hole.

Hear it rattle, hear it roll.

Hear it clatter, hear it bowl.

With a sound that rends the soul.

Damn the coal.

See the man. He brings the bill.

Expensive bill.

See him stand and wait until

We have telephoned the mill

For the dough, his wants to fill.

Yes, our bank account is nil.

Bitter pill.

Watch us shovel in the stuff.

For our furnace, 'tis no bluff.

Like a sailor with plunduff.

Never seems to get enough.

You will pardon us this huff.

Geel! It's tough.

Keyboard Touches

BY FRANK H. BROOKS.

Saved by Frankness.

The other day we had something about frankness.

Here is a story which clinches the thesis. It comes directly from the man whose frankness saved him from the street.

Two burglars found some change in the wallet of the man who was asleep in the same room.

The amount was insufficient to satisfy the burglars—to pay for the chances the burglars had taken.

One of the burglars awoke the sleeper and demanded more.

The victim was not miscomfited. He had traveled some and in many places. He answered in such a candid way that the intruders were disarmed.

"I am a victim," "That's every cent I have. I sent my wife and baby away today. Tomorrow I am possessed for nonpayment of rent. You are welcome to anything else you see. Maybe you are up against it and have to do this. I may be with you tomorrow. The burglar who had made the demand said to his partner:

"How much is in the kick of the guy we worked in the other block?"

"How much is your rent?" asked the spokesman burglar.

"Twenty-five."

"Here's fifty cents. Pay up and send for your wife and kid to come back. Your blank frankness has saved your bacon, but if every body was like you it would break up our business."

Maybe this frankness reformed two burglars. Are you an?

A Daily Once Over.

On Making the Children Study.

If you won't permit your child to enjoy the liberty in play that other children enjoy, then you must expect to furnish amusement to take its place.

Every child should have opportunity to follow its natural bent for romping play to a large extent.

Too close study, and that only along educational lines too systematically arranged, especially if the child does not understand there is a definite object in it, causes any child to lose interest.

As an adult, there are certain things which you enjoy, but you should not expect Jack or Susan to be as enthusiastic as you are.

Suppose some one had the power to force you to do certain things which were considered necessary for your mental development and you found them utterly distasteful, wouldn't you rebel?

You certainly would, and that rebellious spirit would increase in proportion to your efforts to out loose and the way they were frustrated.

Understand its bent, and then bend, don't break it, and be sure you supply rather than take away from it.—(Copyright, 1919.)

Health Talks by Dr. Wm. Brady

Incipient Tuberculosis and Gout.

(Copyright, 1918, by National Newspaper Syndicate.)

Something was said in this column a long time since about the difficulty and in some instances the impossibility of deciding whether a patient is ill of incipient (early or beginning) tuberculosis of the lung or of a masked exophthalmic goitre. Exophthalmic goitre is the type of goitre in which wide, prominent, staring or frightened looking eyes are noted, exophthalmic meaning bulging or protruding eyeballs. This feature of the disease may be but slightly noticeable, or overlooked by the casual observer. But other features of exophthalmic goitre are not overlooked, for the patient is ill. Yet even the most skillful and experienced physicians are sometimes unable to decide whether a patient has, perhaps one inclines to a diagnosis of incipient tuberculosis, and another inclines to a diagnosis of hyperthyroidism (which is the symptom-producing state in exophthalmic goitre).

What is the patient to do if the doctors disagree in such a serious matter? Do as the doctor directs. The better treatment for either disease, at least in the first few months, is prolonged rest in the open air. If it happens to be tuberculosis, probably arrest will be attained before the disease becomes chronic. If it happens to be hyperthyroidism alone, probably the patient will be well on the road to normal health before the diagnosis is settled. So, what's the odds?

It is certainly delightful to have the doctors disagree about anything. There is nothing which pleases chronic patients more than a cordial disagreement among the doctors. Still, that need not interfere with the treatment to any considerable extent.

Dr. Nicholson and Goetsch, of Trudeau, in the Adirondacks, report in the American Review of Tuberculosis a new therapeutic test which seems to differentiate many of these bordering cases. The test consists in injecting under the skin of the patient an ordinary dose of the active principle of the thyroid gland (which gland over-secretes in exophthalmic goitre), and if this causes a manifest increase in symptoms of hyperthyroidism, the diagnosis of exophthalmic goitre is made. Tuberculosis without hyperthyroidism gives no reaction to the test. Sometimes, alas! a patient has both tuberculosis and goitre, in which case the test would be of no value. Even so, the treatment and the prospect of recovery would remain the same.

Questions and Answers.

Making Faces for Beauty.—Will you kindly tell me the best way to make the face and making all sorts of hideous faces given one more expression and beauty of features? Do you agree with certain physical culture authorities who advise the face to be made to side and upward and downward rhythmically as an exercise to increase the strength and the hypothyroid or commanding effect of one's gaze? (C. J.)

Answer.—Making faces exercises and develops muscles of expression and therefore improves the facial expression in many instances. As for the exercise that is a far fetched theory with nothing in fact to support it.

Persevering Feet.—Kindly tell me have a good formula to prevent excessive perspiration of the feet, accompanied with an unpleasant odor. (F. A.)

Answer.—Avoid warm water and bathe the feet only with cool water, but the least the feet are washed the better. Powder inside the shoes and stockings freely with powdered alum. Or wash the feet with a solution of one ounce of a tablespoonful of formalin (liquor formaldehyde, 40 per cent standard) in a pint of water, dipping the feet in the solution for five minutes, and drying without wiping. Only use this treatment if you should seize every opportunity to go barefoot.

Sweets.—I eat a great deal of candy and ice cream and drink a great deal of soft drinks. Are these things healthy or unhealthy? (C. S.)

Answer.—Some candy, as a dessert, is usually a desirable treat, but it is not healthy. It is a source of occasional use. Indulging in sweets and soft drinks at all hours and as a daily practice is not healthful. It destroys the natural appetite.

Misguided Mother.—Our five-year-old girl still wets the bed. I have punished her repeatedly, but she does not seem to improve. (M. A.)

Answer.—Bed-wetting is not a vicious habit, but a disease. To punish a child for such a misdeed is likely to aggravate the trouble. A monograph on the proper management of the condition will be sent on request if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed.

A Tabloid Tale.

A Midwinter Night's Dream.

Dramatis Personae.

King Fisher, the First Duke of Pitchpond, Duke of Puckingham.

Lord Lehigh, Duke of Puckingham.

Cardinal Juggles, archbishop of Goolberry.

Princess Thillie, to-be-consort of King Fisher.

Sir Up, Duke of Puckingham.

More dukes, lords, lords, dukes, guests, attendants, decorators, jazz band.

Scene—England.

ACT I.—A ballroom decorated for a wedding.

Enter King Fisher and Duke Pat.

Already there—Lords, dukes, etc., and jazz band playing "Macaroni."

Pat: Hal! Where's the bride? Where's the bride?—where's the bride?—where's the bride?

K. Fish: Put on another record, Pat! What care I where the bride is at?

Pat: But, sire! Beware! Lest we rouse her ire!

(Exit caterers—decorators.)

ACT II.—Princess Thillie's boudoir.

Enter a French maid.

Already there—Princess Thillie, hairdressers, manicures, dressmakers, drapers, face-painters, etc.

To come yet—A certain Ambrose shell comb.

Princess Thillie: Hal! My comb—my comb—where 'tis it? Without you comb, I date not 'er be wed!

Maid: I said, say no! For wed thou shalt, thou not be the ambrepost now inside thy pet ostrich, Plee.

Pr. Thillie: Sdeath! Without you comb I will not wed, so I will to my gold bed!

(Exit Pr. Thillie in high dudgeon.)

ACT III.—Same as Scene I, Act I.

Enter Pr. Maid.

Pr. Maid: Sire! No bride thou! Have upon this day!

Pat: Poul devils! Avout! Away!—away! Or by Saint Gus, thy head's shall pay!

(Exit the whole gang in unseemly hurry.)

Enter Dishup, after knocking thrice.

C. Juggles: What's this, your highness? Why acting phoney? I'm all fixed up to perform the ceremony!

Pr. Thillie: It is just as before I hath said. I will not, will not 'er be wed. And King Fish, I will not 'er be wed, without you comb upon my pate!

(Exit Cardinal, with these final words.)

(Note: The above masterpiece was evidently written by Shakespeare, as it was found wrapped around an antiquated sandwich that was found in a near Stratford-on-Avon.—Ed. Morning Glory.)

News of Fifty Years Ago.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 11, 1869.)

The stockholders of the Richmond and York River Railroad held an important meeting yesterday, at which it was resolved to extend the line from the present point to Chesapeake Bay, and ways and means were fully discussed.

General Canby, the commanding officer of this military district, is prominently mentioned in connection with the office of Secretary of War.

Albert Ordway was yesterday elected to fill the vacancy on the board of directors of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce occasioned by the death of James R. Branch.

All the offices connected with military headquarters in this city will be closed today out of respect to the memory of the late Secretary of War.

President Grant yesterday appointed General W. T. Sherman to be Secretary of War, ad interim.

The first bale of Virginia cotton was shipped to Petersburg by W. W. Cate, of Greenville County, who obtained the \$50 premium offered by the Petersburg merchants for the first bale of this year's crop.

E. Fred Willis, of Lynchburg, accidentally shot himself at Allegheny Springs, in Montgomery County, day before yesterday, dying almost instantly. He was a member of the firm of Calhoun & Willis, of Lynchburg.

The weather for the past several days has been so cool as to create some fear of frost, that will seriously damage the late crops, especially corn.

General Canby also went to Washington to attend the funeral of General Rawlins, late Secretary of War.

FROM OTHER PERSPECTIVES

National Problems Discussed for Readers of The Times-Dispatch by

Authoritative Writers—A Daily Editorial Feature.

DEFECTS OF NOBLE QUALITIES

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLS.

Many years ago a very noble gentleman, admired and beloved of all his friends, and honored everywhere because of his distinguished services to the government, in Washington, was asked to give an account of his stewardship. He had held the office for many years. A politician wanted him to give an account of his stewardship. He had held the office for many years. A politician wanted him to give an account of his stewardship.

After his death it became necessary to clear up the desk of the dead official. A student of a collection of correspondence had accumulated a pile of letters. There was a large opening in the back of the desk, behind which were piled reports, books, pamphlets that had accumulated during the previous thirty years. In between were found scores of letters that had fallen through with a number of postal orders and checks. These orders and checks had never been cashed, and they were precisely equal to the amount for which the old scholar could not render an account. Interested in the great subjects that occupied his thoughts, concerned with national interests, and promotion of his native land, the official had never missed the loss of an occasional letter, with a postal order or check attached. Then full recognition was given to the man for his work. The slain was wiped from his good name. Men said one to the other: "Oh, I always knew that it was some blunder or misunderstanding."

It is a sad thing to find that a noble man, who has lived a life of noble qualities, has died with a large opening in the